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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/611,641	07/01/2003	Curtis G. Wong	MS303124.2 (MSFTP446USA)	1389

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EXAMINER	
KE, PENG	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/28/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/611,641	WONG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SIMON KE	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 November 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27,29-42 and 44-54* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27, 29-42, and 44-54* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/14/07has been entered.

Claims 1-27, 29-42, and 44-54 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 24, 45, and 52 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 11/14/07, claims 52-54 were amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 12-24, 26, 27, 29-41, 44-45, and 52-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 in view of Demers US Publication 2004/0068536.

As per claim 1, Jacobi teaches an computer-implemented interactive media frame display system comprising the following computer executable components:

A host component comprising at least one host media store; (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 23-35; The BookMatcher service is media store) and

A media frame component that facilitates full interactivity by a user to remotely brose, manipulate, and view a plurality of media items stored the at in least one media store by interfacing with the host component via a communication connection between the media frame component and the host component. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60; Web server provides the interactivities.)

However, they fail to teach the media frame display retrieves a plurality of media items from the host media store, stores them in a local store and transmits back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or operations performed on the media items, wherein the local data store is operably connected to the interactive media frame display.

Demers teaches the media frame display retrieves a plurality of media items from the host media store, stores them in a local store and transmits back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or operations performed on the media items, wherein the local data store is operably connected to the interactive media frame display. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to review their current collections.

As per claim 2, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the host component comprising one or more host locations, the host locations comprising at least one of a server and a computer, such that each host location comprises at least one host media store. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60)

As per claim 4, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the host location being arranged in hard wired network configuration with media frame

component (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 36-65; it is inherent that the frame component is configured on a hard wired network.)

As per claim 5, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the communication component being at least one of a wireless connection and a hard wire connection. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 36-65)

As per claim 6, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the media frame component comprising an annotation component that annotates one or more media items with one or more metadata. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, line 8)

As per claim 7, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 6. Jacobi further teaches the metadata comprising at least one of intrinsic metadata and extrinsic metadata. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8, figure 6, Author's link is intrinsic information and "Readers who brought the Ranch also bought" is extrinsic information)

As per claim 8, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 6. Jacobi further teaches the annotation component comprising a metadata generation component. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, line 8; The rating component is the annotation component)

As per claim 9, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 8. Jacobi further teaches the metadata generation component comprising an analyzing component that identifies properties respectively associated with the media items. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, line 8)

As per claim 10, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 9. Jacobi further teaches the analyzing component comprising a classifier. (see Jacobi, column 8, line 18-40; Engine that determines title categories is a classifier.)

As per claim 12, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 8. Jacobi further teaches the metadata generation component generating new metadata based at least in part upon a cluster of media items retrieved from one or more host location by analyzing the media items for at least one property common among them. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8, figure 6)

As per claim 13, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 12. Jacobi further teaches the wherein analyzing the media items comprises at least one of face recognition, content analysis, and intrinsic metadata comparison. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 17-30; Same author matching is an intrinsic metadata comparison.

As per claim 14, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 1. However, Jacobi fails to teach a local data store that stores one of more media items retrieved from one or more host location.

Demers teaches a local data store that stores one of more media items retrieved from one or more host location. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to review their current collections.

As per claim 15, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches an interface component comprising a least one of a microphone component, one or more command buttons, and a touch screen. (figure 3, "continue" is a command a button)

A per claim 16, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the one or more command buttons corresponding to at least one of play, back, reverse, forward, stop, pause, menu, mode, edit mode, view mode, annotation function, order function, skip,

populated metadata list, file size, media item size, speed, time, data, volume save, delete, scroll bar, scroll tool, and power. (figure 3, "continue" is a forward command)

As per claim 17, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches a microprocessor that controls, operates, and tracks retrieval of the one or more media items from one or more host locations. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8; HTML page is a media item)

As per claim 18, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the media items comprising at lest one of a photograph, a picture, a video, a video clip, a song, a sound, a document, and an electronic mail message. (Figure 6, HTML document regarding a book is a document)

As per claim 19, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 1. However, Jacobi fails to teach one or more audio output components.

Demers teaches method comprising one or more audio output components. (see Demers, paragraph 0098)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of Jacobi in order to allow users to review their audio collections.

As per claim 20, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 19. Demers further teaches the one or more audio component being one or more speakers. (see Demers, paragraph 0098)

As per claim 21, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 1. However Jacobi fails to teach a calendar functionality component whereby the one or more media items can be viewed

coincident with a real time calendar based at least in part on metadata associated with the media items.

Demers teaches a calendar functionality component whereby the one or more media items can be viewed coincident with a real time calendar based at least in part on metadata associated with the media items. (see Demers paragraph 0123, scheduled transmission is a real time calendar based event.)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of Jacobi in order to allow users to schedule a transmission.

As per claim 22, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 21. Demers further teaches the calendar being located on at least one of the interactive media frame display and the host location. (see Demers; figure 21, item 2110)

As per claim 23, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 1. However, Jacobi fails to teach the display is pocket sized thereby facilitating transportability of viewing favorite media items.

Demers teaches the display is pocket sized thereby facilitating transportability of viewing favorite media items. (see Demers; paragraph 0029)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to odd portability to their media collection.

As per claim 24, Jacobi teaches a method of browsing, viewing and/or manipulating one or more media items from a remote interactive media frame display comprising:

Retrieving one or more media items from at least one host location; (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 23-35; The BookMatcher service is media store)

Displaying the one or more media items on the interactive media frame; (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60; Web server provides the interactivities.)

Receiving a user input that includes a request to browse, view or manipulate one or more media items; and (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60;)and

Performing one or more acts on the one or more media items based at least in part upon the user input. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60;)

Jacob teaches annotating the one or more media items with one or more metadata (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60);

Jacobi teaches viewing one or more favorite media items on the display for enjoyments; (see Jacobi, col. 2, lines 45-63)

Ordering one or more media items based at least in part upon any one of metadata and user preferences; (see Jacobi, figure 11, items 102 and 104)

Removing the one or more media items from interaction media frame; (see Jacobi; figure 5, col. 7, lines 30-40)

However, Jacob fails teaches storing the one or more media items in a local data store operably connected to the interactive media frame display; and

Transmitting back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or operations performed on the media items.

Demers teaches storing the one or more media items in a local data store operably connected to the interactive media frame display; and Transmitting back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or operations performed on the media items. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to review their current collections.

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 24, it is of the same scope as claim 4. Supra.

As per claim 27, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 24. Jacobi further teaches detecting a user interface prior to receiving the user input. (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 40-50)

As per claim 29, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 28. Jacobi further teaches annotating the one or more media items with one or more metadata comprises:

Selecting one or more media items; and

Tagging the media items with metadata as a group and/or individually. (see column 7, lines 55-column 8, lines 10; A positive rating is tagging the media item)

As per claim 30, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 29. Jacobi further teaches comprising storing the tagged media items in at least one of a local data store and a respective host media store. (see Jacobi, column 8, lines 1-40; Recording rating event of a title is tagging the media item)

As per claim 31, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 28. However, Jacobi fails to teach ordering of the one or more media items based on least in part upon any one of metadata and user preferences comprises.

Demers teaches the ordering of one or more media items based on least in part upon any one of metadata or user preferences. (see Demers; paragraph 0095)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow user desired content.

As per claim 32, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 28. Jacobi further teaches wherein viewing one of more favorite media items on the display comprises performing at least one of the following:

Designating a percentage of media items having common metadata for viewing. (see Jacobi, column 8, lines 1-40)

Designating a viewing cycle in connection with at least one of an amount of viewable time per media item and a length of time one or more media items are available for viewing on the display.

As per claim 33, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 28. However, Jacobi fails to teach the one or more media items are viewed in at least one of individually, in clusters, whereby more than one media item is available for viewing on the display.

However, Demers teaches the one ore more media items are viewed in at least one of individually, in clusters, whereby more than one media items are available for viewing on the display. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of Jacobi in order to allow users to view multiple media items in one screen.

As per claims and 34 and 35, they are of the same scope as claim 21 and 22. Supra.

As per claim 36, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 24. Jacobi further teaches sending changes made to the media items from the interactive media frame to the respective host location. (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 50-65)

As per claim 37, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 24. Jacobi further teaches media frame comprising items retrieved from one or more host locations. (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 50-65; Webpage is the media items)

As per claim 38, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 37. Jacobi further teaches the respective media items comprise a host identifier metadata such that changes made to the media items are communicated to their respective host location. . (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 50-65; Cookie is the host identifier)

As per claim 39, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 24. Jacobi further teaches searching for media items from one or more host location that have metadata in common with a retrieved media items. (see Jacobi, column 8, lines 18-40)

As per claim 40, which is dependent on claim 27, it is of the same scope as claim 15. Supra

As per claim 41, which is dependent on claim 40, it is of the same scope as claim 16. Supra.

As per claim 44, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 1. Jacobi teaches a computer readable medium having thereon the system of claim 1. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 25-36; the computer is a readable medium)

As per claim 45, it is rejected with the same rationale as claim 24. Supra.

As per claim 52, it is rejected with the same rationale as claim 52. Supra.

As per claim 53, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 52. Jacobi further teaches the scrubbing component removes extraneous metadata associated with the media items. (see Jacobi, col. 7, lines 30-40)

As per claim 54, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 53. Jacobi further teaches the extraneous metadata is determined based least in part on user-based input. (see Jacobi, col. 7, lines 30-40)

Claims 3, 11, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 further in view Demers US Publication 2004/0068536 further in view of Agarwal US Publication 2006/0178946.

As per claim 3, Jacobi and Demers teach the interactive media frame display of claim 2. Jacobi fails to teach the host locations being arranged in wireless network configuration with the media frame component.

Agarwal teaches the host locations being arranged in wireless network configuration with the media frame component. (see Agarwal paragraph 0075)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Agarwal's teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to access the network wirelessly.

As per claim 11, Jacobi teaches the interactive media frame display of claim 9. Jacobi fails to teach the analyzing component comprising a pattern recognition component.

Agarwal teaches the analyzing component comprising a pattern recognition component. (see Agarwal; paragraph 0031)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Agarwal's teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to identify or categorizate information about the recipient.

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 24, it is of the same scope as claim 3. Supra.

Claims 42, 46, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 further in view Demers US Publication 2004/0068536 further in view of Kronz US Patent 6,675,196.

As per claim 42, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 40, but Jacobi fails to teach a microphone.

Kronz teaches a microphone. (see Kronz; column 5, lines 40-52)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Kronz' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to provide users with an audio input.

As per claim 46, Jacobi and Kronz teach the method of claim 42. Jacobi further teaches means for searching for media items from one or more host locations that have metadata in come with a retrieved media item. (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 50-65)

As per claim 47, Jacobi and Kronz teach the method of claim 42. Jacobi further teaches performing one or more media items comprises at least one of the following:

Annotating the one or more media items with one or more metadata; (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8)

Viewing one or more favorite media items on the display for enjoyments;

Ordering the one or more media items based at least in part upon any one of metadata and user preferences;

Removing the one or more media items from the interactive media frames; and

Storing the one or more media items in a local data store operable connected to the interactive media frame display

Claims 48-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 further in view Demers US Publication 2004/0068536 in view of Bendinelli US Patent 6,061,719.

As per claim 48, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 1. However Jacobi fails to teach the interactive media frame display is implemented on a television.

However, Bendinelli the interactive media frame display is implemented on a television. (see Bendinelli, column 5, lines 30-60)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Bendinelli's teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to provide to present web content to a viewer in synchronization with television programming.

As per claim 49, Jacobi and Bendinelli teach the method of claim 48. Bendinelli further teaches the television comprises at least two modes:

TV mode and passive mode, such that retrieving, viewing, browsing and manipulating media items pulled from the host location are performed in the passive mode. (see Bendinelli, column 5, lines 30-60)

As per claims 50 and 51, they are of the same scope as claim 48 and 49. Supra.

Response To Argument

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27, 29-42, and 44-54 have been considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIMON KE whose telephone number is (571)272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Peng Ke

/Peng Ke/
Examiner, Art Unit 2174